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INFORMATION

VICTROLA

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THEATRE ROYAL.
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FREDERIC SHIPMAN
Presents

THE FANTASTICS

TWELVE
STAR
ARTISTES

IN A
CARNIVAL
OF
JOY

Miss BILLIE SEATON, WHO HEADS THE ARTISTES.

NO. 1 PROGRAMME - OCTOBER 10 & 11.
NO. 2 PROGRAMME - OCTOBER 12 & 13.
NO. 3 PROGRAMME - OCTOBER 15 & 16.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. TICKETS \$3, \$2 & \$1.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI"
SAN PO.]

CANTON, October 9th.

GENERAL LUK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

General Luk Wing-ting has received a telegram from the Government requesting him to stop all the military advances from the South-West. He was much excited upon receiving this message and decided to proceed with his plans. He has declared that he is the Chief-Commander of the four Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien and Hunan, and will send more troops to Hunan. He has announced that he will order all the troops to remain calm, and will settle all the disputes when the Presidency has been handed over to Li Yuen-hung.

General Luk Wing-ting has ordered Admiral Ching Pik-kwong to attack Fukien as soon as possible. He has given \$10,000 to the Navy as a reward for their support to the South-West.

Admiral Ching Pik-kwong and others visited the Generalissimo, Sun Yat-sen, yesterday. Ching has recently returned from Kwangsi after consulting General Luk Wing-ting, and he announced that Luk has decided to support the Provisional Government, that he will accept the appointment of 1st General, and that he will do all in his power to oppose the Central Government for not following his advice to convene a Senate.

The Authorities have also received a telegram from Tong Kai-yew, the Tschun of Yunnan, stating that he accepts the appointment of 2nd General of Provisional Government. He will carry out the orders of the Provisional Government as from the 7th inst.

The Northern Squadron of 3 gunboats, which recently arrived at Swatow, is reported to have left for King Chow.

A MILITARY CONFERENCE.
The Tschun, Chan Ping-kwan, held a meeting of all the high military officers in his yamen yesterday. He explained General Luk Wing-ting's ideas, and the meeting approved of them.

A secret delegate, sent by Li Yuen-hung, arrived at Canton yesterday. He visited the authorities and reported that Li is safeguarded after being removed to the Telegraph Office in the British Concession at Tientsin. It is said that this delegate is sent specially for some political purpose.

THE WILL TO WIN.

MR. APPLETON ON THE WAR
SPIRIT OF LABOUR.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in a conversation with a correspondent of the *New York World*, says:

"The complete restoration of Belgium is above all else the principal thing for which British working men are fighting, and I would beg of all the workers of America that they will permit neither political prejudice nor personal convenience, nor personal gain, to stand in the way of their efforts to bind up the wounds of Belgium, to restore her to her place among the nations, and to secure that her children shall know that the sacrifices she made were not in vain."

"There are men in the British Labour movement who have been in touch with the German Labour movement, but I do not see how it would be possible for them to resume their association with Germans. I am satisfied that neither now nor in the future will the workers of Great Britain tolerate association with the German working-class movement, unless it immediately and forcibly repudiates the dastardly acts of the German Government."

Dealing with the question of the responsibility of the German people, Mr. Appleton remarks:—"A people cannot wholly rid itself of responsibility for the crimes of its Government. And unless the Social Democratic Party takes a definite and effective stand, I cannot understand the possibility of workers in civilized communities associating again with German workmen, that is, in my lifetime."

As to the nations allied to Germany, Mr. Appleton remarks:—"The same action will not be adopted. These are accessories of Germany's intrigues, and I desire to believe if they had the power they would conduct their campaign with more regard to the amenities of war as practised by civilized nations."

In conclusion, Mr. Appleton says that the British working people were now setting aside everything to win the war, and when it was over then they would have something to say about the terms of peace.

NEW ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

As already announced, H.M. the King has instituted two new Orders—the British Empire and the Companions of Honour—for the special purpose of recognising the manifold services, voluntary and otherwise, of British subjects and our Allies in connection with the great war, and men and women are equally eligible for them. The "Order of the British Empire" is conferred, as the title indicates, for services to the Empire, whether at home or abroad. It will rank next to and immediately after the Royal Victorian Order and before the Distinguished Service Order. The first two classes will, in the case of men, carry the honour of Knighthood, and, in the case of women, the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The "Order of the Companions of Honour," closely restricted in numbers, consists of one class only. It carries with it no title or precedence, and is for persons for whom this special distinction seems to be the most appropriate form of recognition, constituting an honour dissociated either from the acceptance of title or the classification of merit.

The five classes of the Order of the British Empire are as follows:—

- (1.)—Knights Grand Cross (G.B.E.).
- (2.)—Knights Commanders (K.B.E.).
- (3.)—Commanders (C.B.E.).
- (4.)—Officers (O.B.E.).
- (5.)—Members (M.B.E.).

- (1.)—Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.).
- (2.)—Dames Commanders (D.B.E.).
- (3.)—Commanders (C.B.E.).
- (4.)—Officers (O.B.E.).
- (5.)—Members (M.B.E.).

The appointments to the Order of the Companions of Honour include General Smuts, Lord Burnham (President of the Empire Press Union) and Sir Frank Swettenham (formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements and now Joint Director of the Official Press Bureau).

The appointments to the Order of the British Empire include the following:—

Knights Grand Cross.—Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt., Chairman of the Blind Sailors' and Soldiers' Care Committee; the Hon. Arthur Stanley, C.V.O., C.B., M.P., Chairman of the British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem in England.

Dames Grand Cross.—Mrs. Katherine Furse, the Commandant-in-Chief of the V.A.D.; and the Hon. Lady Lawley, who has been largely instrumental in promoting, as honorary secretary, the success of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Knights Commanders.—Sir Edward Cook, the well-known journalist, who is now Joint Director of the Official Press Bureau; Edmund Robbins, Esq., formerly of the Press Association and now Secretary of the Admiralty, War Office, and Press Committee.

Commanders.—Dr. Garrett Anderson, organizer of the first hospital run by women at the Front; and H. Norman, Esq., Counsellor of H.B.M.'s Embassy at Tokio.

Officers.—Miss Lena Ashwell, organizer of entertainments for Troops.

After consultation with the Government of India and the Dominions it has been agreed that lists for India and the Dominions should appear at a subsequent date.

Members of the Civil, Military, and Naval Services will be included in subsequent lists.

It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross patonce, enamelled pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto, "For God and the Empire," in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown, or, the whole suspended from a purple ribbon of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval Star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

The Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a ribbon of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendant therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order, which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size, and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a ribbon, also similar to that worn by Knights Commanders but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

The Commanders shall in the same manner wear the like ribbon and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

The Officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Order, but of a smaller size and silver-gilt, attached to a ribbon of the same colour and pattern, of the breadth of one inch and quarter, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

The Members shall wear in like manner the same ribbon and badge as that appointed to Officers of the Order, except that it shall be in silver.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

The ceremony of unveiling a tablet in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Singapore, in memory of those who lost their lives during the mutiny in February, 1915, was performed on September 28th by H.E. the Governor.

The tablet is erected on the right hand wall of the low vestibule entering the hall and consists of a plain marble mould on which is imposed a solid and handsome, but severely plain, copper memorial tablet. On the top is the date 1915 and underneath the inscription:—"In memory of those who were killed during the mutiny in February, 1915."

Below the inscription is the following list of names:—

Major R. H. Galwey, R.G.A.; Capt. F. V. Izard, R.G.A.; Capt. M. F. A. McLean, R.G.A., attached M.S.G.; Capt. R. N. Gerrard, M.S.V.R.; Capt. P. Boyce, 5th Native Light Infantry; Capt. H. Cullimore, Johore Forces; Capt. Abdul Jabbar, Johore Forces; Lieut. N. S. Elliot, 5th Native Light Infantry; Lieut. J. Leggo, S.V.C.; Capt. Lieut. J. Love, Montserrat, S.V.R.; Stoker C. P. Anson, H.M.S. Cadmus; Sergt. F. H. Sexton, A.S.C.; Sergt. G. Wald, S.R.E. (V.); Corp. J. R. V. Beagley, R.G.A.; Corp. J. Harper, S.V.R.; Corp. G. O. Lawson, S.V.R.; Corp. D. McGilvray, S.V.R.; Gunner J. Barry, R.G.A.; Gunner F. Walton, S.V.A.; Pte. W. H. Leigh, M.S.V.R.; Pte. Frank Drysdale, S.V.R.; Pte. B. C. Cameron, S.V.R.; Pte. A. J. G. Holt, S.V.R.; Pte. Yacobi bin Salleh, Johore Forces; Dr. E. D. Whittle, Government Service; Mr. C. V. Dyson, Government Service; Mr. B. M. Woolcombe, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.; Mrs. B. M. Woolcombe, Mr. C. Smith, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.; Mr. J. Clarke, Prison Warder; Mr. A. Evans, The Borneo Co., Ltd.; Mr. N. Edwards, Paterson, Simons & Co., Ltd.; Mr. T. B. Dunne, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.; Mr. E. D. Butterworth, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.; Mr. D. J. Marshall, The China Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. Geddes, Topham, Jones and Bailton; Mr. H. Collins, The Straits Bulletin; Kuan bin Kiam, mummy motor-car chauffeur; Sim Soh, Hokien Chinese; Lim Eng Wee, Hokien Chinese.

Outside the Memorial Hall a guard, consisting as far as possible of representatives of all units who had sustained losses during the mutiny, was drawn up to do honour to the memory of fallen comrades.

His Excellency the Governor, prior to unveiling the memorial, said that the memory of February 15th, 1915, would never be forgotten. The outbreak caused the death of forty of their number and with three exceptions they were foully murdered. Looking back to that day, when the community was plunged into mourning for fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, they could never forget the prompt and great assistance they received from their Allies the French, the Japanese and the Russians, whose ships steamed back to their aid, and the emergency was met by the measures taken by General Ridout. They were there to do honour to those who died.

His Excellency then unveiled the tablet and the trumpeters of the R.G.A. and of the S.V.C. sounded "The Last Post."

EIGHTEEN GERMANS CAPTURED BY ONE MAN.

A certain battalion runner was returning from the delivery of a message when his eye detected a movement at the mouth of a dug-out. Warily approaching, he came upon a Boche who was just about to descend into the dug-out. Softly unslinging his rifle, the Tommy followed him down. On arriving in the little cavern at the bottom of the ladder he found 17 Germans seated in it, in addition to the man who had acted as his unconscious guide. Whipping his weapon up to the ready, he roared over his shoulder as though to his companions outside, and then faced the Germans. Thinking they were trapped, their hands went up in unison. The daring runner then motioned to them to ascend the ladder, following the last man up. When they were all in the open and saw that no other human being was in sight, they began to bolt in all directions. Believing falsely, the runner fired a few shots into the air. The effect was magical. Not only did the running Germans stop, but to a man they returned, and a few minutes later, to the astonishment of all spectators, the indomitable Tommy marched into headquarters escorting one non-commissioned officer and 17 other ranks.

It is ordained that a medal in connection with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation. The medal will consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse "Our Royal and Imperial Cypher," and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple ribbon of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

The King has appointed the Prince of Wales as the first Grand Master of the Order, and the first Dame Grand Cross is her Majesty the Queen. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is the first Knight Grand Cross.

No fewer than thirty-five trade unionists, including some of the most prominent leaders of organized labour in Great Britain, are to be found in the first list of those who have merited special distinction by the services they have rendered to the country during the war. The honours are distributed amongst them as follows:—

Order of the Companions of Honour. 4
Commanders of the Order of the British Empire. 5
Officers of the Order of the British Empire. 5

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BUTTER.

A Chinese clerk in charge of the Peak branch of the Dairy Farm Co. was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with stealing 10 lbs. of butter valued at \$11 from his employers.

Mr. Jas. Jack, accountant of the Dairy Farm Co., prosecuted and the defendant was represented by Mr. G. E. Haywood.

The case was remanded to Thursday, bail being fixed at \$100.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.

Yau Ching Ping, assistant cashier of the Canton-Nanyang Tobacco Co., at 147, Connaught Road Central, was charged with the embezzlement of \$2,638.17 or thereabouts on divers dates between May 1st and October 5th, 1917.

Mr. Chan Pui Sam, the Secretary of the Company, prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded guilty and promised to repay the amount in instalments.

Mr. Chan applied for a remand, stating he had been instructed to do so by the Managing Directors, in order that the defendant might be allowed to arrange for a restitution of the money embezzled.

Mr. Dyer Ball granted the application and fixed bail at \$3,000.

RECKLESS DRIVING AT KOWLOON.

Two coolies employed by H.K.S.R.G.A. mineral waters factory at Gun Club Hill were summoned by Dr. Forsyth for recklessly driving a truck at the junction of Austin and Chatham Roads at about half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Defendants pleaded that the truck had no brakes and they were powerless either to stop it or make it go more slowly.

Dr. Forsyth stated that he charged the coolies solely as a matter of principle. They had been rather reckless, and he remembered a similar occurrence about two years ago. The truck came down the hill at a great pace and only missed him by about an inch. Had it not been for the presence of mind of his rhesus coolies he would assuredly have been smashed up. It was a dangerous place to drive trucks at that speed. St. Mary's School was just close by, and children galore were going to school at that hour.

Mr. Dyer Ball administered a severe caution to the defendants and fined them \$5 each.

TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

COL. CRESWELL ON "THE POLICY OF POUNCE."

A private luncheon was given at the House of Commons recently by the executive committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to enable Lieut.-Colonel F. H. P. Creswell, M.L.A. (leader of the Labour Party in the Union Parliament of South Africa), to meet the chief officers and committee of the association. Lord Selborne presided.

In reply to the toast of his health, Colonel Creswell said that to him, as an *enfant terrible* of South African politics, it was strange to find himself seated between two former High Commissioners for South Africa—Lord Selborne and Lord Milner. The attitude the South African Labour Party took in Parliament and had maintained, he was convinced, merely expressed the feelings of the vast mass of the workers in South Africa—the workers of British descent anyhow, and numbers of Dutch descent. In South Africa the tendency to racial division complicated the work of the Labour Party as it did everywhere else.

Colonel Creswell said it was almost impossible to-day to say anything about the war that did not seem trite and crude. Each of us had his own philosophy of history. To him, if history meant anything, it meant the gradual unfolding of a state of society in which an ever widening individual liberty would be secured. He and those who thought with him did not care for territory. There seemed to him at bottom one crucially important point: that, as the result of the war, the "policy of pounce"—the policy of long-designed plans based upon the careful working up of an overwhelming military force—should not receive the imprimatur of history—should finally be shown to be among those ideas of statecraft to be relegated like so much of the dynastic theory of government to the limbo of things which have been tried and found utterly wanting. The supreme test of democracy in relation to things external seemed to him its capacity to pull itself together, to grip up its loins when need arose to resist external danger; just as the supreme test of democracy from within was its capacity to resist that fatal danger, to which it was always prone, of degenerating into plutocracy. He believed that in one, as in the other, danger, no forms, no mere enactments, could themselves save democracy; that ultimately its safety, alike from dangers external and from dangers internal, depended on the same virile courage and the same spirit of manly attachment to real individual liberty.

TOWN PLANNING IN HONGKONG.

A PLEA FOR POSTERITY.

(CONTINUED.)

The short history of Hongkong as a British Colony is one of continuous and rapid development. The improvement in the health of the residents has been remarkable. During the last half-century the Public Works Department has carried out many very fine schemes. Much of the criticism which, in the past, has been levelled against that Department has been unjust; it has often originated through ignorance of the difficulties and technical details connected with the work done. The writer holds no brief for the Government, or any section of it, but it is only fair to remind people of what has been done as well as to suggest what might be done. The conveniences and improvements which we accept without much thought were unknown to past generations. Fifty years ago Hongkong was a barren island, very much of the appearance of the hills on the Kowloon side of the harbour; to-day it is covered with trees and foliage as far up the hillside as vegetation will grow. It has good roads, although it must be confessed that they are inadequate for motor traffic, but most of them were not designed for it. The water supply system of the Colony is a creation of the last half-century, and it is something of which the residents, as well as the P.W.D., may well be proud. Towards the end of the year the new reservoir at Typhoon-Tuk will be completed. It is a remarkable piece of constructional work, carried out entirely by men in the Colony, without any extraneous advice or assistance. The duties of other sub-departments are many. That of the Building Authority must be indeed onerous; for anyone with but the slightest knowledge of the Chinese contractor can appreciate the anxieties produced by the complete disregard for accuracy which is one of the most irritating traits in the Chinese nature. It is indeed, remarkable that there are very few cases of collapsing structures. Many of the houses are built on a steep hillside, where all the conditions, such as tropical rains and crumbling soil, favour trouble.

The activities of the P.W.D. include the training of nullahs; work primarily responsible for the extraordinary improvement in the health of the place. In the early days malaria killed off a large proportion of the European population, of those who returned "home," nearly all could say with Kipling's soldier from Mandalay that "the blasted English drizzle wakes the fever in me bones." Very few of the new-comers to the Colony are subject to that painful disease of the tropics; the little mosquito finds it hard to breed on a steep hillside which is properly drained. Therefore, we should be grateful.

THE NEW EXAMPLE.

When all is said and done, however, Hongkong presents the usual composite picture, seen so often in Great Britain, of the very good and the very bad. Anything less attractive than certain streets in the Colony it would be hard to find. There may be less beautiful buildings than those seen in the Colony in other parts of the British Empire, but, if so, they are probably built of wood. It is difficult to imagine anything more ugly made out of brick and stones than some of the atrocities of Hongkong. It is, of course, all a matter of taste, and doubtless native owners are proud of the colours and plaster and the style which has been dubbed "compradoric." Opportunities have, however, been missed by the British residents. The desire to elevate the Law Courts, for example, must seize every passer-by who thinks about what it might look like.

It is one of the revenges of time that a new enterprise, financed entirely by a Chinese syndicate, will provide Hongkong with a practical demonstration of what might have been done. Where the sea now ebbs and flows in Kowloon Bay wide roads and a well-planned district will soon appear. Where the pirates of the old days were taken out of a boat on to a sandy beach, to meet their well-deserved end, electric lamps will light up a highway, which will be used by wealthy Chinese riding in motor-cars. That tiny corner of the New Far East will, in five years, be one of the sights of Hongkong. We shall take tourists across the water, to see the place, and the tourists will come.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

The report of the general managers (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.), for presentation to the shareholders at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting, to be held on the 20th inst., states:—

The net profit for this year, ending 31st July, 1917, including the sum of \$338,58 brought forward, is \$87,374.26, which it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:—

Write off the value of lines \$20,000.00

Write off the value of buildings and machinery 47,374.26

..... \$67,374.26

Consulting Committee.—Mr. H. P. White resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to take his place. In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. G. W. Barton retire, and are eligible for re-election.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 6th October is as follows:—

Receipts for week. Aggregate receipts for 40 weeks.

This Year \$14,926 \$543,613

Last Year 14,443 583,925

Increase 483 40,312

Decrease — 40,312

back to the island and wonder why we allowed block after block of ugly flats to deface Caine Road, and other places where earlier "taipans" had their dwellings. They will especially marvel that no protests were raised against the vandalism which defaces Happy Valley.

THE NARROW ROADS.

It is the main duty of the Government of the Colony to see that the finances are satisfactory, and there are doubtless difficulties in the delicate task of balancing accounts, of which only the Government are aware. Last year, however, according to the published figures, there was quite a comfortable surplus despite the very large Military Contribution, which nobody in war-time grudges. Only an expert can say whether the Colony can afford to widen its roads and to remove some of its eyesores. It has recently managed to find the money to straighten out the Pokfulam Road, and it might do more. It could surely avoid selling, or re-letting, little bits of land where it is possible to set back a highway. Recently buildings have been erected right up to the edge of one of the main thoroughfares, Chicago, with its over-the-street railway, is worse, but such streets in Hongkong are bad. It may be urged that, in this time of crisis, it is wrong to think about anything but trade and the war. Yet our men are dying to preserve something more than trade, and that something is an abstract thing called freedom. It may be fair to say that Hongkong cannot afford to spend much money on local improvements which will show no immediate returns. There was, however, a surplus—quite a large surplus—in the annual revenue of last year. Even if expenditure is inadvisable, a great deal might be done by impressing upon everyone certain fixed principles. These principles should involve that all new roads likely to be used by motors are from fifty to one hundred feet wide, with trees planted alongside wherever possible; and, as soon as it is feasible, the chief arteries of traffic should be widened. Encouragement should be given to keep dwelling-houses separated by gardens. In the model cities for workmen in England there is one cottage for about one-fourth of any acre. That may be impossible in Hongkong, but it is lamentable to observe the feverish activity of the builders who discover a few feet of garden near a dwelling-house on the lower levels.

There is ample room on the island. Gradually the Chinese are swarming westward. In the near future all of the land between Belcher's fort and Pokfulam will be covered with Chinese residents, unless the new garden city at Kowloon should check the present surging movement. There is nothing to prevent a continuation of the nightmare of Caine Road, right out to Pokfulam, unless public opinion demands that the old system shall be abandoned. It is the hope that attention will be drawn to the probability of future hideousness and inconvenience in the Colony that a plea is made for some definite attempt at town-planning. There might, at least, be a commission appointed to deal with a subject which is a matter of urgency and importance.

SPORT.

SWIMMING.

ENTRIES FOR THE HARBOUR RACE.

The following have entered for the annual swimming race across the Harbour, which will take place under the auspices of the V.R.C. this evening at half-past five o'clock:—Messrs. J. C. Finch (last year's winner), A. V. Barros, G. A. V. Hall, C. Choa, J. Adams, S. A. Marcal, F. L. Silva and R. Lee, Corporal White, R.E., Second Corporal Jackson, R.E., and Dr. Watson, R.C.A.

The race starts from Kowloon and the finish is at the Praya Wall between the V.R.C. and the bamboo wharf.

AMBULANCE BRIGADE AQUATIC SPORTS.

By kind permission of the Committee of the V.R.C. aquatic sports will be held at the Baths next Saturday in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Hongkong and China District. The following is the programme of events:—Class B Handicap, 50 yards; Brigade Championship Race, 100 yards; Breast Stroke, 50 yards; Team Race (four), 25 yards each; Swimming under water; High Dive; Long Plunge; Class A Handicap, 100 yards; Handicap open to V.R.C. members only, 100 yards; Life Saving Competition; Swimming on back, 50 yards; Diving for Plates; Beginners' Race, 50 yards; Consolation Race, 50 yards; Open Event (open to members of H.M. Naval and Military Forces, 100 yards; Open to native regiments, 100 yards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

83rd COY. R.G.A. v. 87th COY. R.G.A.

These teams met at Happy Valley yesterday in a "friendly" match. The Stonecutters team was not at full strength, and the 83rd Coy. soon established their superiority. Their forwards were particularly good, Green at centre forward being very conspicuous. The left wing, too, of the Lyemun team was unexpectedly good, and should prove a great help to the R.G.A. this year.

After two shots had been saved by Divine from Green, one of the 87th Coy's defence had the misfortune to put the ball through his own goal. This was a most unfortunate start, but before long Livesey gave a point to his opponents, the 83rd Coy. thus being two goals up. Small, at centre forward for the 87th Coy., did good work and almost managed to score, but Atwell, in goal for 83rd Company, could not be beaten. Green then got going and found the net twice before the interval, the men from Lyemun leading by four goals to nil at half-time.

Play slackened somewhat in the second half, the 38rd Company, with their big lead, taking things easily. Green, however, added the fifth goal, thus doing the hat trick. This player, who is reported to have played for provincial clubs, gives promise of being a prominent member of the Artillerymen team this year. Just before the end, Watkinson, who had played well throughout for the 87th Company, scored their only goal. Result:—83rd Coy R.G.A., 5; 87th Coy., R.G.A., 1. Sergt. Edgeler was in charge of the game.

A friendly match has been arranged to take place to-day between the Royal Navy and the R.G.A. on the Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

"FANTASTICS" OPEN THEIR SEASON TO-NIGHT.

A programme bristling with good things is promised to-night at the Theatre Royal, when the much-talked-of "Fantastics" will make their first appearance in this Colony. Miss Billie Sonten will include among her items two humorous "Buster Brown" numbers—"They always pick on me" and "Mississippi"; Miss Ivy Aldous will present several dainty dance-offerings, and will also be associated with Mr. Fred. Keeley, whose chief solo effort will be "The Inebriate Dance"—a number in which he displays remarkable cleverness and agility. Miss Elsie Black has selected "Loin du Bal" as her chief flute solo, and Miss Nellie Black will be heard in the violin solo, "Serenade" (Ordn), and will also contribute a series of "imitations." Miss Fern French, Miss Hilda Felstead, and Mr. Bert Wiles will all contribute dainty musical items, and Mr. Ray Traynor will joke with the internal strings of the piano. A budget of comedy songs by Mr. Leonard Nelson will also be a feature of the programme, and a comedy athletic novelty by Mr. Redmond Wilson will doubtless prove attractive. The box-plans are at Moutrie's.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following statement of accounts of the above fund up to the end of September is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, C.F., the military secretary and treasurer, who also gratefully acknowledges subscriptions received during the week ending October 9th:—

Balance at end of August \$1,817.50

Receipts during September 876.85

Total \$2,694.35

Expenditure during September 1,111.85

Balance at end of September \$1,582.50

E. I. (September) 5.00

W. C. F. 200.00

W. J. Pringle 5.00

F. C. Butcher 5.00

N. J. Stubb 20.00

A. G. Coppin 5.00

H. B. L. Dowbiggin 5.00

R. Hancock 5.00

T. Arthur 5.00

E. A. M. Williams 10.00

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. 10.00

W. J. D. (September) 20.00

M. S. 10.00

Total carried forward \$1,890.50

* Monthly subscription.

† Donation.

The following statistics for the month of September may be of interest to subscribers to the fund:—

A total of 1,288 men have made individual pleasure trips to different parts of the Island from Mt. Austin and Victoria Barracks.

Materials for writing 12,000 letters have been supplied by the fund. This figure does not include a large number written from the Men's Club on paper kindly supplied by the Missions to Seamen.

Approximately 618 men have enjoyed a change of scene by means of 12 launch outings.

126 Billiards and Tennis players have been entertained to supper at the Men's Club.

Three Concerts with refreshments and "smokes" have provided a jolly evening for roughly 450 men.

112 men have entered for 2 Billiards Tournaments, the rounds of which are being played off at Mt. Austin and the Men's Club.

132 men have entered for two Tennis and two Quoits' Tournaments.

771 Service men have been present at the "At Homes" from 4 to 5.30 p.m., on Sunday afternoons at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

It should be noticed that during the above period the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$235. This will probably prove to be exceptional, although, with the continually increasing popularity of the fund, it may become necessary to ask for still further support in the future.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to the 88 monthly subscribers to the Fund and to those who have given donations; also to those who have assisted the fund in other ways. The above activities would not have been possible but for the generous support which has been given.

FIRE AT KOWLOON CITY.

A serious fire, which is estimated to have resulted in damage amounting to \$17,000 broke out at Kwong Wing Cheung Chan Dye Works, Kokotsun, Kowloon City, on the night of the 7th inst. The Police, with the assistance of some coolies, managed to extinguish the outbreak, although some of the fire appliances could not be used owing to the hydrants being too far away. The premises, it appeared, were insured in three different insurance companies for \$3,500, \$4,500, and \$4,000 respectively. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Members of the Detachment volunteering to sell programmes and badges, in uniform, at the Exhibition of War Pictures at the Public Gardens, on "Our Day" are requested to send in their name to me before Saturday, 13th inst.

The following have been passed as "Efficient in First Aid" and "Home Nursing" for the year 1916-17:—

Members:—Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Goodlan, Miss Denison, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Carlton, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Murray Scott, Miss A. Gordon, Miss Lammert, Miss Loureiro, Miss M. Loureiro, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Loak, Mrs. Pierpont, Mrs. Shenton, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Brotherton Harber, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Warters, Miss Judah, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Gegg.

Probationers:—Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Haywood.

The "First of a course of Lectures on 'Home Nursing'" will be given by Mrs. Tisdall at the Helena May Institute on Friday next at 8 p.m.

W. Wilkinson,
Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company.

SPECIAL VALUE IN MEN'S

SLEEPING SUITS

FANCY STRIPE CEYLONETTE

\$3.50 TO \$4.50 PER SUIT.

FANCY & BLOCK STRIPE CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.00 PER SUIT.

HEAVY TWILL CEYLON

\$6.00 AND \$8.50 PER SUIT.

WHITE AND COLOURED "VIYELLA" IN THREE WEIGHTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR+DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT

From 5th till 12th October, at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[1122]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED:

NEW MODELS IN MILLINERY.

SMART TWEED SKIRTS. SILK SHIRTS.

SILK GOLF SWEATERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$400,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 11th October, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 12th October, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 12th October, 1917, required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency; and (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved, and the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE does not bind itself to accept more than \$200,000.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, F. J. THURSBY-PELLHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th October, 1917. [1133]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Harer, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 8th October, 1917. [2]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB will be held in the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. (Top Floor) by kind permission, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 10th October, at 6.30 p.m.

W. J. MORRISON, Acting Hon. Secretary. [1129]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 24th of October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 1491 of this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM ROSSER of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if the extinction of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4303 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17545 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 20th September, 1917. [1088]

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as MER-CHANT, GENERAL EXPORTER and IMPORTER and COMMISSION AGENT, from 1st October, 1917, under the name and style of JOE MORAES & Co.

JOE MORAES, 34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 1st October, 1917. [1117]

S.S. "SUİKAI"

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned are the Original Time Charterers of the above-named S.S. "SUİKAI".

ON WO S.S. Co. [1114]

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES" will be received at the MONUMENTAL Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, 15th day of October, 1917, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1918:—

General Stores, Ironmongery, etc. Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc. Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc. Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc. Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc. Lubricating Oils. Kerosene. Electrical Stores. Wrought-Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc. Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass and Copper Bar, etc. Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc. Timber. Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenders may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1133]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY

Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

[1103]

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS

(all different) in packets of:—

10 Stamps for \$3.80 | 30 Stamps for \$2.80
20 " " 1.50 | 60 " " 1.50
25 " " 1.50 | 60 " " 1.50

GRACA & CO.

No 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th October, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at "Nettlewood," No. 55, Robinson Road.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

Canton blackwood cabinet, desks, hall table, chairs and flower-stands, teak upholstered chairs, Axminster pile and Brussels carpets, fine lace curtains, teak overmantels, brass flower pots and vases, brass fender and fire irons, etc., etc. Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagon, dining table and chairs, leather sofa and armchairs, glass and cutlery, dinner and dessert services, table linen, etc., etc.

Brass double bedstead, single brass mounted bedsteads, teak toilet table and washstands, chest of drawers, toilet crockery, bed linen, etc.

Pantry and Kitchen Utensils. Also A large quantity of hot-plant. On view from TUESDAY, the 9th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. [1134]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed. For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICE in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Woonahong Road. HOUSES on Shamene, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [38]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings [941]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE. No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shanghai Road. From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office. No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street). ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings [90]

WANTED.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Flat or Bungalow, middle level or Peak district. State full particulars. Address—Box 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1121]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—Box 543, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1096]

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community. Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents. Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DHOBIE

ITCH

CURE

Copy of recent order received:

Dear Sirs,

I herewith request you to send

me 3 bottles of your DHOBIE

ITCH OURE, which I found to

be excellent when in Hongkong

a few weeks ago.

Signed—

W. R. D.

\$1.00 per bottle.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[12]

DEATH.

ORCHARD.—Killed in action, Capt. E. F. G. ORCHARD, of the 8th King's Liverpool (Royal Irish) Regt., late of H.K. Volunteer Artillery. [1139]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald and Mr. F. E. Joseland tender their sincere thanks to friends for kind sympathy in their recent bereavement. [1135]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON. OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10th OCTOBER, 1917.

THE NEW ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

In another column will be found some interesting particulars of the two new Orders of Chivalry which His Majesty the King has instituted "in recognition of the manifold services, voluntary and otherwise, that have been rendered both by British subjects and their Allies in connection with the war." The first of these two Orders is known as the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and consists of five classes; the second is styled the Order of the Companions of Honour, and resembles the Order of Merit in that it is closely restricted in numbers, contains only one class, and carries with it no title or precedence. The list of those upon whom the new honours have been conferred is significant of the great change which the events of the past three years have wrought in our social and industrial life. The seventeen recipients of the Order of Companions of Honour are thoroughly representative of all classes of the community, for they include four leaders of organised labour as well as distinguished soldiers, statesmen, social workers and members of the peerage. The appointments to the British Empire Order are equally indicative of the unity of the nation in these days of stress and of the patriotic service which has been so willingly rendered by all sections of society. Hence we find that thirty-one prominent trade unionists have been created either Commanders or Officers. No less remarkable and gratifying is the recognition accorded to women,

who are now playing such an important part in our national life. They have been freely admitted into both Orders on terms of absolute equality with men, the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names being accorded in both classes in which the honour of knighthood is conferred on the opposite sex. No one who glances through the names of those who have been selected to receive these marks of Royal favour will dispute their claim to suitable acknowledgment of the State's indebtedness to them, or question the necessity that existed for devising some method by which the Sovereign could show his appreciation of sterling work performed in various planes by women as well as men. In the past the work of women, especially, has met with but little public recognition, partly because the more ancient Orders of Chivalry did not lend themselves to the purpose, and, if only for this reason, the institution of the two new Orders is welcome. The intention is obviously to give honour to whom honour is due, unhampered by the considerations which have hitherto prevailed, and if the recommendations continue to be made in this spirit the new Orders will soon become highly coveted as rewards of merit. In the words of the official announcement issued in June, the two Orders, though instituted in connection with the war, "will doubtless survive it, inasmuch as they will be found to fill an important gap in the hierarchy of awards of honour for public services at the hands of the Sovereign." The medal which has been struck in connection with the British Empire Order is, apparently, designed for the decoration of those who show courage and endurance in the humbler walks of life, and the awards which have been made already are eloquent proof that presence of mind in the moment of danger and heroism are not the monopoly of men. Although Mr. H. NORMAN, Counsellor of the British Embassy at Tokio, has been created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, it is announced that lists of those to be honoured in India and the Dominions, as well as of members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, will be issued later. When that time comes we shall doubtless have the satisfaction of reading in the lists names with which we are familiar locally.

It is proposed to hold a Dog and Cat show about the end of November. By courtesy of Mr. H. J. Gedgo, a preliminary meeting will be held in the offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master at 5.15 p.m. on the 15th inst., and all those interested are invited to attend.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Cyclone or typhoon east of Meicousima, moving N.N.E. 3 p.m., Oct. 9th.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged

Dr. J. T. C. Johnson	50
Capt. B. Branch	30
Mr. Yoshitsugu Sano	25
Mrs. Barker	10
F. O. H. M.	10
Total	\$3,455

[1135]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I was very glad to see, by your reference to the Service Dollar in "Random Reflections" of yesterday, that the question, in spite of a long silence, has not been forgotten.

The 200 per cent. increase of pay, of which we have heard so much, has now turned out to be a beggarly threepence a day, and even this princely sum can only be obtained by the old Army, or by men who joined up immediately war was declared. The abolition of hospital stoppages is of very little benefit to the man who endeavours to keep fit, and refuses to "go sick" every time he has a finger ache; and the doing away with the compulsory allotment only gives the married men as much—or rather as little—spending money as the single man, while it benefits the latter not at all.

What generosity! What glorious recognition of services devotedly offered to King and Country! Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the military authorities here have as yet had no official intimation that any increase has been granted at all, their knowledge being limited to what they have read in the local papers.

What on earth has happened at home? They seem to have forgotten the very existence of Hongkong. What do the Hongkong people, especially the Committee of the China Association and the Chamber of Commerce, think of the attitude of the Home Government in contemptuously ignoring all their appeals? Officers and men are drawing their pay this month at a 3s 1½d. dollar, which means that, compared with a 1s. 8d. dollar, all ranks are almost on half-pay. Still, nothing is done.

The condition of the troops on the Station is shown by the bitter complaints heard every time one comes into contact with Service men.

What about that Public Meeting, or is it considered that that also would be ineffectual—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

ACTION.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

THE WAR.

STORMY WEATHER ON WESTERN FRONT.

ENGLISH TROOPS IN THE WAR.

ENEMY SLANDER REFUTED.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

STORMY WEATHER.

LONDON, October 9th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been stormy weather all day long and heavy rain.

Both artilleries have been active on the Ypres battle front.

Our aeroplanes on Sunday dropped two and a half tons of explosives on Staden and Courtrai railway stations.

Two hostile machines were brought down and three were driven down. One of ours is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACK BEATEN OFF.

LONDON, October 8th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report states:—We beat off an attack east of Polygon Wood, following yesterday's heavy barrage. We successfully raided east of Monchy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German wireless official message states:—Local English attacks in some sectors, following strong drumfire, failed.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, October 9th.
A communiqué states:—There was artillery activity in Belgium, at Hurtebise, and in the Craonne region. Otherwise affairs were quiet.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, October 8th.
A communiqué states:—The artillery duel is lively in Belgium and on the Aisne.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 8th.
A German wireless official report states:—There is very violent artillery firing between Ailette and south of Pargny. There is strong French fire between Samogneux and Bezonvaux. Our artillery frustrated an attack south-west of Beaumont.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKANS FRONT.

ENEMY EVACUATES SOMAN-KAMILA.

LONDON, October 8th.
A British Salonika message states:—Our artillery forced the enemy to evacuate Soman-kamila, south-west of Seres, on Thursday.

We successfully raided Akindzali and Bulmac, east of Doiran Lake. Our aeroplanes, co-operating, bombed and machine-gunned batteries.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN AFRICA.

PURSUE RETREATING ENEMY.

LONDON, October 8th.
An East African official message says:—We are pursuing the retreating enemy towards Nahungo. The Belgians and the British are pressing enemy detachments towards Mahenge.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ADDITION TO ITALIAN FLEET

ROME, October 8th.
It is announced that the Austrian torpedo-boat captured last week has been incorporated in the Italian Navy.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN AIR RAID ON CATTARO.

LONDON, October 8th.
An air squadron daringly raided the important but scattered Austrian naval base at Cattaro on the night of the 4th instant.

All the pilots successfully navigated their machines over the sea, a total distance of four hundred kilometres, despite a dense fog, and totally surprised the enemy airmen. They effectively bombed submarine, destroyer and hydro-plane stations, and set fire to a petrol depot and military sheds.

The enemy anti-aircraft efforts were futile, and all the aviators safely returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

CANADIAN STRIKE SETTLED

OTTAWA, October 9th.
The strike of longshoremen at Fort William has been settled on the intervention of the Government.

Grain will now move rapidly from the head of Lake Navigation to the seaboard.

ECUADOR AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
The Ecuador Minister to the United States states that his Government has decided not to receive the German ex-Minister to Peru, who has left Lima for Quito.

This is regarded here as equivalent to a rupture with Germany.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 8th.
Silver is quoted 45½d, and the market is dull.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.
The Secretary for War, in his weekly review of the war, declares that the supreme test in battle strength on the Western Front is now taking place. The British drive in Flanders is such that the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast will soon be untenable.

LATEST CABLES.

THE COALING OF DUTCH SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, October 9th.
The Government has refused to grant a licence for bunker coal for the liner *Nieuw-Amsterdam*, because Holland would not give assurances that the ship would return to the United States after discharging her Belgian Relief cargo.

It is stated that this action forecasts a complete embargo on the large fleet of Dutch ships now in New York harbour unless Holland permits her ships to carry cargoes for the United States.

THE REICHSTAG DISORDERS

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.
Herr von Helfferich's attitude in the Reichstag, cabled on October 8th, has evoked bitter Press attacks.

The Government is accused of evading the real issue.

Decisive happenings are generally expected on the resumption of the debate, with a view to the possible adoption of the Independent Socialist motion, implying a vote of censure against Dr. Michaelis and Herr von Helfferich.

Vorwaerts says that if the motion is adopted, the Reichstag must force the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to clear out if they refuse to resign.

LATEST CABLES.

FATHERLAND PARTY PROPAGANDA.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.
A message from Berlin states that the Reichstag postponed the debate on the Fatherland Party interpellation, and instead of passing the third reading of the supplementary Budget sent it back to the Main Committee, despite the protests of the Conservatives.

The Socialist Herr Ebert said that after Saturday's debate it was most interesting to ascertain how the Imperial funds were used for the Fatherland Party propaganda in the Army. Therefore, the Budget, which authorised another two hundred million sterling worth of Treasury Bonds, must be reconsidered, after which the Reichstag might insist upon the reorganisation of the Government offices.

CHANCELLOR VISITS THE KAISER.

Dr. Michaelis returned to Berlin from a hurried visit to the Kaiser at Headquarters, the object of which is much commented upon.

EARLIER CABLES.

SEAMEN'S WAGES ADVANCED

LONDON, October 8th.
The Press Bureau states that, in pursuance of the notice issued on the 3rd instant, the Shipping Controller announces that national rates will be settled within a month, retrospective to the 6th instant.

The Conference has arrived at an interim decision advancing wages on foreign-going ships to £11 for seamen and £11 10s. 0d. to firemen. The remuneration of officers, engineers and others will be advanced proportionately.

"SEEDLER'S" CREW CAPTURED.

SYDNEY, October 8th.
A launch, with a crew of six Germans with machine guns, has been captured without firing a shot by an unnamed steamer near an outlying island of the Fiji group.

These evidently belonged to the *Seedler*, being detached for raiding. The Germans were most angry at discovering their captors to be unarmed.

THE ESCAPE OF "U 293."

GERMAN OFFICERS' WORD OF HONOUR.

MADRID, October 8th.
The crew of *U-293* had been given full liberty at Cadiz. The officers gave their word of honour not to attempt to escape. The King has signed the suspension of Rear-Admiral Buhigas, the Commandant of the Arsenal, and Vice-Admiral Puente, and appointed Rear-Admiral Rubalcaba and Vice-Admiral Miranda as successors.

SPAIN'S REGRET.

PARIS, October 9th.
The *Temps* says that Spain has expressed her regret to France at the escape of the German submarine.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN VIENNA.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.
Thousands of people attended an imposing peace demonstration at Vienna, organised by the Christian Social Party. Speeches in favour of an honourable peace, general disarmament and arbitration were enthusiastically cheered.

ENGLAND'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

THE EFFECT OF A COMPLIMENTARY CUSTOM.

LONDON, October 8th.
The *Times*, reproducing the Reuter paragraph regarding the proportion of British troops and casualties, and referring to the preposterous enemy slander on the subject, says:—"The fact is that the purely English contribution in manpower and in money in this war has been so greatly preponderant and all-pervasive that almost insensibly it became the complimentary custom to dwell chiefly upon the achievements of the other nations which make up the Empire. The share of the English was taken for granted."

GALLANTRY OF ENGLISH COUNTY TROOPS.

Mr. Beach Thomas, writing from the front, says that the English county troops who held the right flank in the Battle of Broodseinde showed a most remarkable power of endurance. They had the hardest and least glorious job on the whole front.

One regiment attacking had to cross the whole front of Polygon Beek, full in the face of a slope so covered with "pill-boxes" that it resembled a long encampment of tents.

These Beck valleys are so swampy that a General going to see the troops took twenty minutes to wade across one valley, and the men were still being dug out up to the neck.

The Germans, further south, in the direction of Commines, had the most intense concentration of guns they have ever amalgamated, and it is doubtful if anything in the way of fighting surpasses the steady patience of some Midlanders, who bore the punishment unflinchingly and afterwards attacked without loss of dash.

It was after a similar experience that the Lincolns and Devons went clean through to the final objective. Some of these troops on the right wing at the end of the fight were almost leaderless and quite waterless, yet they held most firm, despite their dwindling numbers.

Londoners and South of England troops made one of the fiercest bayonet charges in the attack.

FORTHCOMING AIR REPRISALS ON GERMANY.

LONDON, October 8th.
A *Times* correspondent, discussing the possibilities of an aerial offensive against Germany, predicts all-night raids in the densely populated Rhine Valley, carried on with mathematical precision and to a regular time-table, like Tube trains. He says our long-distance machines and bombing tactics and machinery have been brought to perfection.

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.
The German authorities are taking the British threat of air reprisals seriously. Police in the frontier towns nightly patrol them to ensure that no gleam of light is visible in the houses. Severe penalties have been fixed for the slightest carelessness in this respect. Elaborate official regulations have been issued in Cologne and elsewhere, notifying a system of warnings by means of sirens and rockets and enjoining the inhabitants to remain indoors and extinguish lights.

GERMANY'S HOPELESS OUTLOOK.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.
A message from Berlin states that Herr Gothein, a member of the Reichstag, addressing the Central Committee of Progressives, declared the hopelessness of attempting to crush the enemy on land. No British disposition towards peace was discernible, and notwithstanding the heavy shipping losses, the British had not even introduced rationing of food-stuffs. America cannot be forced to make peace, and Germany's allies are not inclined to continue the war for pan-German plans of conquest. He anticipates strikes in Germany if the war is continued for similar reasons.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

RECONSTITUTING THE COALITION GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, October 8th.
A complete agreement has been reached between the Government, the Democratic Conference and the bourgeois elements. M. Ketensky, consequently, is reconstituting the Coalition Government.

THE UKRAINE GOVERNMENT.

KIEF, October 9th.
The Secretariat General of the autonomous Government of Ukraine has issued a proclamation stating that, having completed its organisation, it will now begin to govern the country.

GERMAN ABUSE OF RED CROSS UNIFORM.

LONDON, October 8th.
The Paris correspondent of the *Matin* with the British Armies says the English have captured a German Order of the Day relating to the enemy attack which was broken up by the British advance on Thursday.

The Order says:—"The British always respect ambulance bearers and the Red Cross. This is why commanders of units, companies and attacking sections should wear the Red Cross uniform when leading men to assault."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S UNFIT LANDSTURMERS.

ZURICH, October 8th.
The Austro-Hungarian military authorities are calling up unfit Landsturm. The Austro-German High Command is greatly perturbed at the recent decree of the Emperor releasing for active service all soldiers from fifty upwards, involving the necessity of replacing 200,000 from agriculture and industries which are already crippled by the shortage of labour.

The Emperor has now issued an Army Order conferring the Iron Order of Merit on all those of fifty years, irrespective of rank, remaining in active service.

MINER'S RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, October 8th.
The *Times* says that, as the outcome of an official enquiry, it has been decided to create the necessary machinery for the protection and advancement of the metal and mineral industries of the Empire, and for this purpose a body, styled the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, is to be formed, representing the different parts of the Empire.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

NEW YORK, October 8th.
The correspondent of the *World* at Mexico City foreshadows the appointment as Foreign Minister of Mr. Palavicini, the editor of a newspaper which is strongly advocating a rupture with Germany.

BRITISH MUNITIONS ARMY.

LONDON, October 8th.
The latest returns show that in July there were 700,000 women munition workers in Britain, compared with 140,000 in July, 1915—an increase of 400 per cent. The munition workers have increased during the same period by 60 per cent.

ENEMY MONARCHS TO CONFER.

LONDON, October 8th.
A Munich paper says that the Emperor of Austria, the Kaiser and the Sultan are shortly proceeding to Sofia to hold a conference with King Ferdinand, to which great importance is attached.

OBITUARY.

HON. ALEXANDER BRUCE.
LONDON, October 8th.
The Hon. Alexander Bruce, son of the late Lord Elgin, has been accidentally killed in East Africa.

M. KERENSKY ON A WORTHY END TO THE WAR.

M. Kerensky sent the following reply to the message of good will which King George addressed to him at the beginning of the fourth year of war:—"In the name of the Provisional Government and the Russian people I venture to express to your Majesty their sentiments of gratitude for the message of good will which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the threshold of the fourth year of war. I am certain that the Russian people will find the necessary strength to surmount the serious trials of the present time and to conduct the world-war to an end which will be worthy of the terrible sacrifices already made by every nation which is struggling for right against might."—*Reuter*.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SHANGHAI, October 9th.

The Government have wired to Luk Wing-ting as follows:—

(1)—Fu Liang-tso having arrived at Changsha his appointment cannot be changed.

(2)—Wu Kwang-shin will not be Tschun of Szechwan.

(3)—The Yunnan troops may reside at Szechwan.

Tang Chi-yao, Tschun of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking that he will not oppose the Senate.

Chu Tao-kang has wired to the Premier to urge Wu Kwang-shin to go to Chang Hing.

The Government's plan for mediating in Hunan is that Tan Yien-hai shall take the Governor's post and Fu Liang-tso reside at Yu Chow.

GERMANS MALTREAT FRENCH AIRMEN.

SINGLE CONFINEMENT IN A MOOR CAMP.

In an article dated from the Western front and entitled "An Eye for an Eye: a Tooth for a Tooth," Herr Karl Rosner supplies the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* with a description of the German method of reprisal against French airmen for alleged ill-treatment of German airmen by the French. It will be remembered that Herr Karl Rosner has achieved special fame in the description of German atrocities—not only in the matter of the Corps Utilization Factory, but in the glorification of the German devastation of France. He writes:—

I lately visited one of the French airmen in his quarters. On an extensive moor, formerly a French aviation ground, are placed, at a certain distance from one another, the enclosures in which the prisoners are confined singly. Each enclosure measures about forty square yards, is surrounded by posts over four feet high, and is secured by barbed wire. In the middle of the uncovered space is a low tent, just big enough for the prisoner to creep under it. Under the tent are a few wood-shavings and a short blanket. A jug of water completes the furniture. A sentry with bayonet is allotted every prisoner by day and night.

The officer to whom I spoke had spent five days and five nights in his reprisal camp. Thus far, his man has stood his open-air imprisonment well, although, of course, he complains of the endlessness of the days and nights, of the lack of any occupation, and of the impossibility of taking proper care of his person. The inimitable Herr Rosner takes care to explain "how little reprisals accord with the German way of thinking in war, and how very revolting it is for the Germans to practise severity against defenceless prisoners."—*Times*.

WAR TRUTHS FOR AMERICA

A WOMAN'S SEARCH FOR HARD FACTS.

Miss Lynch, a prominent American woman journalist, has arrived in England as a representative of the Vigilantes to gather facts which will enable her to tell America what is wanted to win the war.

The Vigilantes are an American patriotic society which began its work during the "Preparedness" period before the United States came into the war, and is "carrying on" now as an unofficial propaganda bureau.

"What we want to do is to let the American people know just how hard they have to work to help to win this war," said Miss Lynch to a *Daily Express* representative. "We reached 15,000,000 readers with special articles in 2,000 papers before America had been in the war six weeks, and now we have to keep alive the interest that we have aroused."

"I have been over in France at the front and in several naval bases where no woman has previously been permitted to enter. I have seen General Pershing, who cordially approves of our efforts. Now I am in England to learn facts. The American public wants to know the hard truths about the effort that has to be made, figures that can be tabulated, and plain statements of requirements, not from one business man to another. Sentiment is very well, and sentiment has played its part. Now we have to talk facts."

"The Vigilantes are all writers and illustrators—four hundred of the best-known men and women publicists banded together to give publicity to the Allied war work. Gertrude Atherton, Rex Beach, Gaillet/Burgess, Dana Gibson, Richard Le Gallienne, Mary Roberts Richart, Theodore Roosevelt, and Booth Tarkington—these are a few names that one can recall at once from the list of members. The work is organised and directed by Mr. C. J. Rosebault. Miss Lynch was formerly on the staff of the *New York Sun*, and has written a great deal of popular fiction."



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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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ALBANIA AND THE ALBANIANS.

Of the smaller nations of Europe who are looking forward anxiously for the results of this war, which is being waged on behalf of their right to exist and develop, none awaits more eagerly than Albania. And of all small nations none has fought a longer battle for liberty. The Albanian is the oldest thing in the Balkan Peninsula, and from the early days when the Romans fought his Illyrian ancestors and their proud queen, Teuta, his history has been a series of epic struggles against one invader after the other. He has outlived four empires and retained his individuality. Scutari, as we call it (Shkodra in Albanian), was Illyria's capital before the coming of the Romans. Berlin, Petrograd, Belgrade, even Vienna, are modern in comparison with Scutari.

Roman civilisation seems to have spread swiftly in Illyria. Judging by ornaments and implements found in pre-Roman graves, indeed, the Illyrians had a considerable civilisation of their own, and were among the earliest manufacturers and users of iron. The Albanians claim that they were converted to Christianity by St. Paul himself. At any rate, they were early converted, for we find Scutari an Archbishopric as early as 307. And Albania has formed part of the Patriarchate of Rome ever since. Nor were the Illyrians a conquered people. More than one Roman Emperor—Diocletian and Constantine the Great among them—was of native blood.

Roman-Illyrian civilisation was rudely broken into and largely destroyed by the invasion of huge hordes of a pagan people the Slavs. By the seventh century they had seized large tracts of the plain lands and driven Roman civilisation to the coast, where it has never entirely died out. Of the Illyrian population part, no doubt, was absorbed, though it has left traces. The bulk of the people, who sheltered in the mountainous districts of modern Albania, retained its language, its individuality, and its customs with remarkable tenacity. Every effort made to Slavise them failed completely, and when, on the death of Tsar Stefan Dushan, in 1356, his great but short-lived Serbian Empire fell to pieces, the Albanians were among the first to break loose.

Albania's first catastrophe was the coming of the Slavs, whom she was wont to consider her foe. Her second was the coming of the Turks. To these the Albanians were the last of all the Balkan peoples to succumb. Their chieftain, Skanderbeg, kept the Turks at bay for twenty-four victorious years, and extended his territories. It was not till his death in 1468 that the Turks overran the land. But the old Illyrian spirit remained, and broken. The tribesmen retained local autonomy, and in the mountains no doubt much independence. Again and again they sent appeals to Venice to help them fight for freedom. But in vain. Finally, in the 17th century they began going over to Islam, and the Slavs had done so as early as the 15th century. Again it was the Albanian who was the last to succumb to environment.

Favoured by the Turkish Government Albanian chiefs rapidly gained power, and soon reconquered a large part of the ancestral lands which had been torn from their forefathers by the previous invaders. So strong did they become that they again struck for freedom. For many years Ali Pasha, of South Albania, whose capital was Janina, was quite independent and almost succeeded in getting English support. And the Pasha of Scutari was almost as powerful. The Turks then made a very determined effort to crush the Albanians once for all. South Albania fell entirely into Turkish hands. The north was badly beaten, but not wholly subdued. Nor did the nation as a whole forget its traditions.

When other peoples of the Balkans obtained favour at the Congress of Berlin, the Albanians too, asked for recognition. England favoured the formation of a large Albanian province, with a view to the future independence. It is obvious that, had this been effected and the frontiers delimited, very many recent evils and difficulties would have been avoided. But the Powers were not agreed. And the Turks punished the chieftains who had risen for freedom by death or by exile. Turkish governors and often garrisons were put in the Albanian towns, and Albania was in hard plight, worse than that of any other Balkan race. Each of the others had a "big brother" outside, who, for more or less selfish reasons, saw that she and churches, priests, looks and schools of her own, through which to develop her nationality.

No outside Power protected Albania, and the Turks, knowing the result of national development, had early forbidden the use of Albanian in schools and in print. No race in Europe has had to struggle against such dangers and difficulties as the Albanians in order to learn. Koritza was the centre of nationalism in the south. When I first visited it in 1904 the school master was still serving out his term of fifteen years' imprisonment for teaching the language, and the same penalty was inflicted on anyone found with an Albanian book or paper in his possession. But I found the work at Koritza going bravely and steadily on. Papers were printed in London, Brussels, and Bucharest, and secretly circulated. The British Foreign Bible Society had the right to sell its publications in the Turkish Empire, and quantities of Albanian copies of the Book of Genesis and the Gospel of St. Mark were bought up greedily by Moslem and Christian alike to serve as means of learning to read. For religion has made no difference to the Albanians' sense of nationality.

I shall never forget the enthusiasm with which the Young Turks proclamation of the freedom of the Press was hailed in Albania. Mushroom newspapers sprang up almost in a night. Albanian clubs and schools were opened and overfilled. "Libra, libra" (liberty, liberty) was on every lip.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE RESOURCES.

WORK OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The last report of the work of the Imperial Institute presented to the Executive Council, of which Lord Islington is Chairman, states that, apart from confidential reports to the Admiralty, the Ministry of Munitions, the War Trade Department, and other Government Departments, reports were completed on the composition, value and commercial prospects of raw materials from eighteen countries in the Empire overseas, while the enquiries received and answered related to as many as thirty British countries.

Five tons of potatoes, which were forwarded to the Institute from Egypt for trial sale in the English market, proved to be of very good quality and were readily disposed of in London, realising prices up to 5d. per lb. wholesale. Whether potatoes from Egypt could be sold at a profit in normal times is doubtful, but it is understood that the Egyptian authorities may decide to ship consignments of potatoes to England next winter, and the Imperial Institute has offered to arrange for their sale in London. Meanwhile, arrangements are being made for the despatch of seed potatoes of the type preferred in England for trial in Egypt.

A possible new raw material for paper manufacture is indicated by the increasing use of waste bark by British tanners. Large quantities of the spent bark are likely to be available in the United Kingdom, and investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute show that, though the yield of pulp from the bark is somewhat low, the material is promising for the production of brown paper and the cheaper grades of white or cream papers, such as newspapers. Arrangements are now being made at a British paper mill for a large scale trial of the spent bark.

A special monograph (supplementary to twenty-nine others on various minerals published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute) is now in preparation, dealing with the occurrence and utilisation of zinc ores through the world, with special reference to the British Empire.

An enquiry has been received from Zanzibar, regarding the disposal of clove stems, which before the war were shipped principally to Germany. It is understood that this by-product of the Zanzibar clove industry was used for two purposes:—

(1) Grinding to powder, for use as a cheap spice in place of genuine clove powder; and (2) distillation of volatile oil. There is not likely to be a large demand for the stems for the first of these purposes in the United Kingdom, but the possibility of distilling oil from them has been discussed with a number of essential oil distillers, and as a result it appears probable that a market might be found for the stems for that purpose.

Down came the Turk, more fierce than ever. Printing presses were closed, school masters, editors, printers imprisoned. Albanian, if printed at all, was to be printed in Arabic characters—totally unfit for a European language. The Government printed thousands of alphabets and sent them to Albania. The people collected them and burnt them at Berat. The immediate results of these oppressions were the Albanian insurrections of 1910-11 and 1912. They were the precursors of the Balkan War of 1912-13. In these wars the Albanians as a whole remained neutral, defending themselves only when attacked, but they were invaded and devastated in parts by more than one army.

It is perhaps not desirable here to enter into criticism of the recent actions of allies and foes in that war. I will say only that throughout its horrors the Albanians never lost hope in the ultimate justice of Europe, and that these hopes were most cruelly blighted when, in response to their earnest prayer, the Powers sent them a wholly incapable and incompetent German, the Prince von Wied. He did not even deign to visit his country and people, but sat in a very comfortable palace on the coast and tried to make a little German court. And the people who had looked towards him as to a Messiah saw, to their helpless dismay, their land made the prey of most unscrupulous and disgraceful European intrigues.

But it is darkest before dawn. Albania hopes that the day for which she has struggled so long is coming at last. Sixty thousand refugees who have found shelter in America are awaiting the day when peace is proclaimed, and they may take up the work—with new found knowledge—of reorganising their fatherland.

No one who knows the Albanian, his quick intelligence, his industry and energy, can doubt his ultimate success if given a fair chance. He is the artist of the Balkans, and his aptitude for trade is greater than that of any Balkan race, except perhaps the Greeks, while as a skilled craftsman he excels all other Balkan peoples. His silverwork, wood carving, and gold embroideries are to be found in the museums of Europe. But to do himself justice he must be able to call his soul his own. Each of the other Balkan peoples, on being given independence, has been given also the help and protection of some strong Power till able to stand alone. Let us hope that this time Albania will not be left to the mercies of an "International Control," which means that each nation concerned plays for its own hand, and the wretched people suffers. But may there be one strong protector to whose interest it will be to warn off all trespassers and see that Albania shall belong to the Albanians.

Her vital interests in the Adriatic point to Italy as best fitted to be that protector.

Autonomy under a European Prince as a protectorate would be gladly accepted by the Albanians, who of all things dread to see their country dismembered and themselves subjected to the rule of races whom they regard only as foes. (Saturday Review.)

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

DEADLY MACHINE GUNS.

The *Medical Record* quotes from *Le Caducée* the following description of what the sanitary service of a battalion consists of during an offensive campaign:—

"According to Cheyron, it was expected before the latest French offensive that much would have been learned from the Somme campaign in 1916. As a matter of fact, but little difference was to be noted, although there was some improvement in rapid removal of wounded to the rear. The commander of the battalion informed the author before the offensive of the point of departure of the attacking waves, so that the site of the *poste de secours* could be appropriately chosen. An excavation was prepared and coated with planking and sheet iron, the work being done by the stretcher men. This shell proof room was furnished with a bench, table, shelves, etc.

"On the morning of the day of attack the author was at his post with some musicians, who acted as emergency stretcher men. Soon the regular stretcher men arrived with supplies, which included so-called compass stretchers, small vehicles for transporting stretchers, dressings, and Vincent's powder. Just before the attack, in the evening, the soldiers were accompanied in their march by orderlies with first-aid dressings. The auxiliary physician now gave the word for the stretcher men to advance with the troops. The author remained at the dressing post, his task being to relay the wounded to a central *poste de secours* in the rear.

"The auxiliary who accompanied his stretcher men was to distribute them as he saw fit. The author, at his post, was accompanied by musician stretcher men, who were to relay wounded after they had been dressed. A ranking orderly registered the wounded as they arrived and made out the *attests*. A second subordinate, with motor cycle, kept the chief battalion physician in the rear closely informed as to the need of fresh men and supplies. Those but slightly wounded at the front were guided by orderlies to the *poste de secours*, having received no first-aid dressings. After their wounds had been dressed they were directed to the rear by the relay men. All the other wounded received first-aid treatment on the spot in the most sheltered places and the stretcher men, informed as to their whereabouts, bore them to the first *poste de secours*.

After the troops had advanced well beyond the first post the auxiliary physician saw to it that an advanced post was established in a natural or artificial shelter. The author's original post now functioned in part as a base. With the further advance of the troops others were established, while messengers, by a system of relays, kept the new posts supplied with stretchers, relay men, dressings, etc.

The author acted as medicoman between the auxiliary physician at the front and the chief battalion physician at the rear. To protect the wounded and stretcher men as much as possible a trench was cut from the *poste de secours* forward, and the stretcher men travelled along certain definite lines, which culminated in the so-called ravine. Some of this work was done in advance of the battle, but when new posts were needed the excavation must have been impracticable. Apparently certain first treatment was given after entrance in the trench. Some stretchers were carried, others transported in waggonettes; as a rule the wounded remained in the stretchers, but were carried onward by relay men.

In an offensive these wounded by machine-gun bullets show a marked preponderance. Shell fragment wounds are correspondingly rare. Machine-gun fire may be so deadly as to cause wide havoc.

In wounds of the head and chest nature of iodine was sprayed on; in wounds of the abdomen ether is preferred, and for wounds of the extremities Vincent's powder. The rule is never to explore a wound at a dressing post, nor to touch one with the fingers. Nevertheless every attempt is made to secure thorough disinfection by means of irrigation and insufflation. Fractured limbs and injured abdomens are immobilized. Those wounded in the thorax receive morphine. In shocked subjects oil of camphor is injected and the patient is allowed water, with or without rum. Much pains have been taken to mitigate the severity of transport. Waggonettes for stretchers are provided with springs and rubber tires. Coverlets are available for the wounded. Ambulance autos come up as near the front as is safe. If possible, there is no change from one stretcher to another."

A SERGEANT'S PLUCK.

AN INCIDENT ON THE AISNE FRONT.

The other day there was an incident on one of the plateaux at the foot of the Forest of Coucy (north of Soissons) which earned for the French sergeant, who was its hero in civil life he is a commercial traveller—the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Chevalier de la Couronne Royale d'Italie.

At half past 5 in the morning, while he was placing the men of his section of look-outs in their positions for the day, he was suddenly seized from behind by two German soldiers, part of a body which was to make a surprise attack. They warned him by signs that he was to keep quiet, but he managed to free his revolver arm and to fire a shot to give the alarm. At the same time calling out to one of his men—who he had left about 20 yards off—to fire at the struggling knot of men of which he was a part. Instead of obeying him the man fired into the air, over their heads, whereupon the Germans let go their hold of the sergeant and took to their heels. One of them had a shot at the sergeant before they went, with the muzzle of his rifle almost touching the Frenchman's body. The sergeant, however, managed to catch the end of the barrel and turned the shot so that it only wounded him slightly on the thumb and chest. His resolution and pluck in giving the alarm, instead of tamely allowing himself to be taken prisoner, effectively put a stop to the little *coup de main* which the Germans had arranged.

OUR LONDON LETTER.
LABOUR AND THE STOCKHOLM
PEACE TRAP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 20th.

It is very unfortunate that there has been bungling over the Stockholm Socialist Conference. The Government are blamed for not making up their minds sooner and announcing that they were against the Conference. They ought also to have stated the fact of which they were well aware that France, Italy, and the United States would refuse passports to delegates from those countries. It was not until the Labour Party had met in London and voted in favour of sending delegates to Stockholm that the Cabinet publicly disclosed their views. No doubt it was thought that the Labour Party would vote against the peace trap, and that that would be an end of the matter. But, as it happened, a pilgrimage to Stockholm was approved by a three to one majority. The result was mainly due to the suppression of material facts by Mr. Henderson, including (1) that the Russian Government is not now in favour of a meeting of Socialists at Stockholm; (2) that the Cabinet were opposed to any representation of British Labour; (3) that Mr. Lloyd George desired these vital particulars to be clearly understood before a vote was taken.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FACTS.

It has not been satisfactorily explained why Mr. Henderson suppressed these vital facts. He led the meeting to believe that he was in favour of the Conference, and, of course, his audience concluded that, being a member of the War Council, he expressed the views of his colleagues. The vote was cast under the mistaken impression that to appoint delegates to Stockholm would support the Cabinet and help Russia. We are told now by the Prime Minister that passports will be refused to British subjects intending to be present at the Conference. If this intimation had been given earlier it would have avoided a great deal of friction, and the personal recriminations by Mr. Henderson against his former colleagues in the Ministry, as well as the suggestions by the latter that he has been lacking in loyalty to them. We should have been spared a conflict of opinion among the different sections of the Labour Party which may lead to regrettable consequences; while the incident has naturally proved somewhat disconcerting to our Allies, and at the same time has heartened our enemies.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Altogether, the Henderson affair proves the truth of the dictum for which there is Scriptural warrant that a man cannot serve two masters. Mr. Henderson was in the War Council as a representative of Labour, and he was also (and still is) the Secretary of the Labour Party. It was inevitable that the dual rôle would eventually land him in a quandary. He has always been regarded as clear-sighted and patriotic. But the Pacificists in the Party having cleverly jockeyed him into an impossible position, and his resignation from the Cabinet inevitably followed. Fortunately Labour as a whole is still absolutely solid for the war until complete victory for the Allies is assured. The trouble so far as Labour is concerned is mainly due to the subterranean activities of the Pacificist minority composed of the so-called Independent Labour Party, who have all through the war played the German game. They are quite ready now to sit at a round table conference with Scheideemann, the leader of the "tame" German Socialists, aiders and abettors of the German Government's manifold crimes, in order to talk peace in an unbecoming spirit of "let bygones be bygones."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Of course, neither the Labour vote on Stockholm, nor what may follow from it in the near future, is merely an expression of pacifism and nothing else. The problem is not so simple as all that. At bottom the desire of Labour to engage even now in peace talk even with Germans is evidence of a determination to have a voice in the ultimate settlement of Europe. Whatever else happens it is tolerably certain that the Democracy of England will insist upon direct representation at the peace negotiations at the close of the war. For the first time in history the statement will not be left to accredited statesmen and diplomats. The people who have given so freely of their best and bravest intend to take a hand in the final arrangements. I believe that this resolve is fixed. It has had more to do with the Labour vote on Stockholm than is generally supposed. At the same time there are no illusions about Stockholm. It is quite understood that while the hands stretched out in appeal to British Democracy are the hands of Russian Socialists and idealists, the voice is the voice of the Kaiser. As I write the news comes to hand of the Pope's peace overtures, which are regarded as another string to the Teutonic bow. With their accented feet firmly planted on conquered territory and no hopes of victory in the field, the Germans are mobilising all the forces they can muster for peace. Their design is known and understood.

OUR GERMAN FRIENDS.

The affidavits from the three survivors of the *Belgian Prince* just published confirm in every respect the story as given in the Press by the survivors soon after they were landed. In the long record of German barbarity there is something in this crime which reaches the lowest depth of cold-blooded villainy. After the *Belgian Prince* was torpedoed the crew of 38 were taken off and lined up on the deck of the submarine, divested of their life belts, carried to a distance at which it was deemed impossible for them to reach the crippled ship or clutch at a floating spar. They were then left in the water by the sinking of the submarine. The circumstances point to a murder case.

TO-DAY IN GERMANY.

A NEW PROFESSION.

[FROM "THE TIMES" AMSTERDAM CORRESPONDENT.]

A Dutchman just returned from Germany has given me his impressions of the country, which I reproduce as he related them. He came from Westphalia, where he lived four years, his last place of residence being Hagen. This man was a goldsmith and was employed in a goldsmith's works in that town. He has plenty of work for him and his companions, as the population, having large wages, bought many articles of jewelry. Lately, however, the Government forbade the sale of gold; therefore anyone wishing to have any gold article manufactured was obliged to supply his own gold.

A great change came over the financial position of pensioned servants of the State as the war proceeded. He knew cases of men who had pensions of 90 marks a month which were reduced first to 64 and then to 32 marks. The Government paid premiums to artillerymen for used-up shells. Later, instead of paying money for them it awarded the men war loan stock, and men were given three days' leave for subscribing 1,000 marks to the war loan.

My informant said that the food was deplorable. He had to rise at 6.30, when he was given a cup of coffee and two slices of bread; the coffee was made out of hips and haws. The bread for some reason was always covered with sawdust. Some of the Germans ate sawdust and all. He always kept his two slices of bread until breakfast at 9 o'clock, when he had another cup of coffee. At 1.30 he went to his boarding-house for dinner. There were 12 boarders, including some Swiss, a mulatto, and several Germans. The table was laid for dinner, but nothing to eat was placed upon it until a tureen of soup was brought in, which was immediately poured upon by one of the Germans, a fat man who always took the fat as might be floating on the top and a good share of the solid residue which had settled at the bottom. His fellow guests resented this very much, and ultimately a rule was established that the guests should be served first in rotation, each thus getting a chance of securing some of such fat as there was in the soup, the ingredients of which were never known to those who consumed it. After the soup portions of cooked green vegetables were served. These were followed sometimes by portions of potatoes. At 4.30 two slices of bread were served with a blood sausage (black pudding), and at 7.30 the men got their supper, consisting of another kind of soup, served boiling hot. If not taken very hot it would have been unpalatable. This insufficient diet naturally sent the clients further afield for food. They went "hampering" on their own account. "Hampering," indeed, said my informant, is the great occupation in Germany in the present time. Every one stores of provisions by clandestine means. Lately great care has been taken by the municipalities to husband and the resources of gas, the only way in which the people were able to get their food cooked being by having it at stated hours when gas was available. Not only gas, but other things were sometimes "cut off." At the time of an air raid on Düsseldorf a similar measure was adopted at Essen at the time of an air raid. At that time the principal railway station was shut off from the public and men coming to their work in the morning were obliged to leave the trains two miles from the station.

The shortage of leather increased the professors of Hagen to set the example of going barefoot. One of the professors appeared one day in his classroom without shoes or stockings. Others followed his example, and after a while the pupils presented themselves at the schools unshod. The professor's enthusiasm only continued to grow. Three weeks, but the boys by degrees all the men were called up for military service and the places were taken by boys and women. The supply of food became so short that demonstrations were made, and at Hagen 2,500 men and women presented themselves at the town hall demanding food. The demand of the people was only satisfied by their being given seed potatoes.

The people when found in possession of supplies to which they were not entitled frequently bluffed the police. Thus one informant said that he was once stopped by a policeman who challenged him to show the contents of a bag which he claimed to be "hampered" eggs. He told the policeman that if he insisted on delivery of the eggs he would drop the bag and threatened to expose the policeman for hampering on his own account. This was sufficient. The Dutchman then departed rejoicing, bearing his eggs with him. In another case a policeman stopped a young woman, who had purchased 24 marks worth of "hampered" butter. The policeman pushed the 24 marks himself for the public authorities.

My informant went on to say that eventually he found life so intolerable in Germany that he resolved to leave the country. Though a neutral against whom no grievance existed he was unable to obtain permission to leave. He therefore took the only course open to him and fled the country, crossing the frontier in the same way as fugitive prisoners of war.

fully planned in detail beforehand, accomplished with deliberation, and designed so that no witness should remain of the crime like the murder of Nurse Cavell and of Captain Fryatt which will burn themselves into the memory of the British race in every clime, and be re-echoed upon the earth as long as peace is restored to the earth and the Germans are striving to make us believe that they are normal human beings. In view of this incident it seems almost incredible that there are people in this country willing to discuss peace with Germans—men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who, at the Labour Conference the other day, spoke of meeting "our German friends" at Stockholm. The leader of the Independent Labour Party is not likely to hear the last of his unwitting confession of amity so long as he remains in public life.

THE NEW ERA IN EDUCATION.

MR. FISHER'S PRACTICAL IDEALISM.

"Teachers should cultivate a high sense of enjoyment, and communicate this zest to the pupils."

No; it was not a mere dreamer who said this. It was said by the Minister of Education to outgoing students of a London training college a little while ago. He also laid stress upon the value of stimulating the exercise of curiosity in young children, and above all, of appealing to their intellectual and imaginative gifts. Unconventional advice such as this gives just the sort of lead for which the nation has been waiting.

Have you ever stopped to think of the significance of the Government diverting part of its energies from the pre-occupation of its greatest war in history to considering how best to improve our educational system?

Yet this is what happened last April when the President of the Board of Education planned out the broad lines of his education policy. A writer in one of the monthly reviews described his pronouncement as "one of the most comprehensive, humane and statesmanlike addresses ever delivered to the nation on this vital subject." These are big words of praise. They challenge curiosity. Let us see how the praise was justified.

The first reduction must be one of gratitude at the novelty of finding an eminent educationist, a practical idealist, at the head of the Board of Education. Too often we have seen in that post a man merely distinguished in politics, with no pre-eminence claim upon the confidence of teachers and parents. But Mr. Fisher was placed by the Prime Minister in a post that sums up the interests of his life work.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

What does Mr. Fisher mean by education? His ideal for the future citizens of the United Kingdom is "that they should be good citizens, reverent and dutiful, sound in body and in mind, skilled in the practice of their several vocations, and capable of turning their leisure to a rational use."

What the Government have already done for education, and what they have announced their intention of doing, are concrete examples of out-and-out democratic legislation. They may be summarised thus:—

The annual estimates for education have been increased by nearly £4,000,000. This money is being applied now to increase teachers' salaries, etc.

Nearly a million additional pounds are being applied for purposes of secondary education.

A Pension Act for secondary school teachers will be introduced shortly. Assistance is to be given to organised courses of advanced instruction recognised by the Board. These will give the highway to the universities.

Powers are to be sought to carry out the following objects:—

The Nursery schools for children under 5 years of age.

Every child in the country to receive the form of education most adapted to fashion its qualities to the highest use.

The son of the manufacturer, the son of the foreman, and the son of the workman to be educated in secondary schools side by side.

The organisation of a better system of maintenance allowances, especially in the upper parts of secondary schools.

Liberal assistance for the children of poorer parents by free places and maintenance allowances.

Provision for every boy and girl in the country a full period of school instruction until the fourteenth year.

Not a single child to be wasted.

More handwork for the boys and more housecraft for the girls, and more literary and inspiring education for both.

Failure to realise the true importance of education has not been a defect simply of this party or that class. The country as a whole in pre-war days set too low an appreciation upon the things of the mind.

Montagu equipment for the battle of life, wherever the struggle has to be carried on, is good and necessary. Only, as Mr. Fisher has pointed out so clearly, it is not all. There is now generally coming into recognition a sense of the value of such training as the elementary schools have provided. The citizen soldiers who have been fighting in France bear witness to it. An officer in a Lancashire regiment paid such a tribute to their training in 1915. He said it was specially valuable when privates had to be quickly converted into officers.

BRAINS AND BODIES.

Better education in times to come will mean glorious achievements in peaceful fields. For one thing, it will mean smaller classes; smaller classes will mean more teachers and greater individual attention to each child.

But recruitment for the teaching profession in the main must be postponed until after the war. The Government do not wish to see anyone shut out from the magic castle, but by the great writers and thinkers for the sake of mankind. In one of Mr. Fisher's recent utterances one catches, as it were, an echo of John Ruskin. The allusion is to the Minister's observation that "we are only just beginning to realise that the capital of the country does not consist in cash or paper, but in the brains and bodies of the people."

No longer will a fixed contribution be made by the State to the local authority to meet a growing burden. The Government intend to replace that system by a system of increasing State aid to keep pace with the expansion of the cost of education. Net result: the more populous the area, and the poorer the produce of its rate, the more will the area benefit under the new proposal. And more grants will go to the authority which believes in flesh and blood than to the authority whose ambition stops at the provision of buildings, and other husks of education.

The Minister intends, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, to induce country children to take an interest in all the common sights and scenes of their surroundings. No perfunctory "nature study" is evidently intended here, but a settled effort to mould a taste for country life, doubtless with a view towards helping to counteract the migration to the towns.—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE VIGIL.

A VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET.

BETTER THAN NEW.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

When the grim, grey forms of the King's Grand Fleet loom up before us in these Northern latitudes they convey to us a sense of power that no one can dispute. Line upon line, in ordered majesty, great ships and small, they stretch away farther than the eye can reach, and as the vastness of the mighty armament becomes clear to us, the terrible character of this tremendous instrument of war leaves beholders dumb.

Inevitably we recall the immortal passage in which Mahan wrote of the ships upon which Napoleon's Grand Army never looked, the ships that stood between him and the Empire of the world, and without any strain of meanness we apply the passage to our present case. Between the Kaiser's hordes and victory there stands the British Navy, which has impounded many a foe from fooling us, and by its constant, wearing, and yet invisible pressure makes war a weariness to the stoutest foe.

The question has arisen in my mind whether all was well with the Navy after three years of war, how men and material had fared, whether all that was needed for success had been provided, whether the naval strategy adopted had the approval of our best fighting seamen, and whether anything remained to be done to enable this great instrument of naval battle to defeat more surely and more speedily the designs of the enemy. Medley the designs of the enemy. In war by the pretence and half-truths of officialdom, we landmen have only one means open to us to ascertain the truth, namely, to go seek it from those who know, to judge matters on the spot for ourselves, and to discard all hearsay evidence, which, in this great war, is the mother of lies.

Well, I have been to see. I have talked over these matters with those best informed. I have visited the types of ships, great and small which interest me the most, and though I am well aware that the opinion of a landsman on naval matters is exceedingly unimportant, still the landsman is not prevented by "Dora" from forming an opinion, or even from expressing it with due discretion. My sense of the war taking everything together, the war efficiency of the Grand Fleet is 100 per cent. better than at the time of the declaration of war, and 50 per cent. higher than when Jutland was fought.

A COMPLETE OVERHAUL.

The material of the Grand Fleet appears to be in first-rate order. Sir David Beatty's flagship is as clean as a row of new pins and looks as though she had come straight out of a Portsmouth hand-box. If ships that burn oil are necessarily cleaner and more spick-and-span than those that burn coal, there is no difference in essential matters, and from the mechanism of the turrets of the great guns to the smallest detail on the newest submarine there is a facility of manipulation and a perfection of control that since the heart of a visitor. We except naturally to see signs of wear and tear in naval material after three years of war, but we seek for them in vain. If credit is primarily due to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the Grand Fleet for this fact, we do not forget the dockyards and their workers, to whose unceasing vigilance and labour is due the rapid repair of all defects, whether arising from the action of the enemy or otherwise. A First Lord told me some months ago that 20,000 units of the Navy had been in dockyards hands for repairs since the beginning of the war, and it is largely to the regular overhaul of the ships that the efficiency of the fleet materially must be attributed. There are no worn and crazy ships such as admirals in the past have had to handle. The Grand Fleet is still as good as new. It is even better than when it was new, and much better too.

The Navy had an uncommonly rough time during the first months of war, almost as rough a time in its way as had the Army in France. Inadequate compensation of the higher spheres of Government and Departments are dearly paid for by the Services when war breaks out, and our Navy was not exempt from faults and consequent losses. But the Navy, and all those who slave for it, have worked hard, and most of the defects shown up by war experience have now been made good. Not all, indeed; but so far as the Grand Fleet itself is concerned all the main deficiencies have been remedied and constructional defects have been made good without interfering with the activities of the Fleet.

THE HUMAN MATERIAL.

What is true of material is true of men. I expected to find crews showing signs of strain, but I found none. I found no symptoms of strain at all. The health of the Navy is superb. In these northern waters the causes of sickness are exceedingly remote, and there is always enough work to be done to keep the mind occupied and the body fit. If the crews are not quite the hard, bronzed specimens of humanity which pour out of the leave trains from France, they are all the same exceedingly fit, and all appear contented and in excellent good humour. When Beatty strokes a winning boat in a regatta, a shout goes up that would waken the dead.

I write of the Grand Fleet, and not of the squadrons, patrols, and flotillas, the mine-sweepers, and other specialised war. We all know to our cost that the ships and the plant necessary for waging successfully the minor forms of war were, and are still, most inadequate for our purpose. Great has been the task of those who with inadequate means have endeavoured to carry out their mission, and heavy is the responsibility of those London whose want of foresight has been the primary reason for the losses which our maritime trade has suffered. But it has been want of foresight, and not congenital inability to find the antidote for the bane that has hampered us, and with our immense resources, joined to those of our Allies, we shall in time wear the enemy down—even under the sea. Meanwhile his expectation that

want of food and of raw material would compel us to make peace has been shown by experience to be completely fallacious.

LESSONS LEARNED.

To give the devil his due, the German enemy is a fine instructor in the art of war, and from the first moment that our Navy discovered that it did not know everything it acted, like our Army, upon the maxim *in est et alio hoste docet*. In the air, on the water, and under it, progress has been as continuous as marked. Germany no longer possesses certain certain advantages at sea that she once could boast. She may have others up her sleeve, but so may we. The art of naval warfare is essentially progressive, and even when the Grand Fleet lies silently at an anchorage there is an immense amount of work in progress on all sides. I think, even from what I have seen, that our Navy is now an incomparably superior instrument in battle, and if Fortune favours us with another fleet action no one can have any doubt of the result.

But no needless risks must be run with the Grand Fleet. Although the Allies are immensely superior to the Central Powers in aggregate naval strength, the number of British battleship units is not so superior to the German number that we can afford to indulge in any spectacular follies. I have never had any doubt that the grand lines of our naval strategy were correct, and I am fortified in my belief by my visit to the Grand Fleet. We have not set the bells ringing so often as we could have wished, but the Navy has successfully accomplished its main mission. It has driven the enemy's flag and world, has seen our sure shield at home, has escorted our armies across the waters to their various destinations, and remains almost intact and sensibly superior to the enemy. This is a favourable result from our first great war since the introduction of steam and the application to the Navy of all the vast machinery, offensive and defensive, of modern science. We must not ignore this result, nor belittle it because the classic naval victory is still denied to us.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and the German High Sea Fleet, since Jutland, has not found conditions favourable for engaging. Certainly the enemy may yet fight, and our Grand Fleet is commanded by an officer of the highest calibre. No other expectation that he will do so. No other expectation is legitimate to entertain. His whole force, submarines included, and some units of surface ships, at such a moment, be normally under repair. Therefore the Grand Fleet has to be ready to tackle him, and to make him sure of victory, under the conditions specified, and further to be ready to steam out and fight at any moment of any day or night that the enemy may select. This is an advantage of which the enemy cannot at present be deprived, but it is nothing new in naval annals. If we did not ask Nelson or Collingwood to adopt offensive tactics during their long vigils off Toulon and Brest, why should we ask Jellicoe or Beatty to alter the best offensive position for engaging if the enemy wished to fight, and our admirals to-day, Tyrrhite included, are following their example. But let us be clear that our position is offensive and that our Navy defends by attacking. The enemy sneers because our practice is highly inconvenient to him, but this is no reason why we should change it. An enemy's criticism in war is only made to mislead.

I NAVY, ARMY, AND POLITICIANS.

I find that the confidence of our naval chiefs in their men, and of the men in their chiefs, is everything that could be wished, and that the spirit of the Grand Fleet is altogether admirable. The practice of consulting the commander of the Grand Fleet in the appointment of flag officers and captains in one which followed in the Army, and is wholly to be commended. The youth of our Navy is a thing to admire, but youth does not prevent prudence from having her part in the supreme command. It is good that the new First Lord should already have taken stock. He has left behind him the impression that the fighting Navy will be able to work with him, and first impressions, when they are satisfactory, are advantageous. At the same time, I must in bare justice register the fact that the departure of Sir Edward Carson from the Admiralty is much regretted. His constant visits to the Grand Fleet, his deep sympathy for the Navy, and the many useful changes which he unostentatiously introduced during his too short term of office, have endeared him to the Senior Service, which is only partly consoled by the knowledge that his presence on the War Cabinet will be of service to the cause.

On two points only I venture a very brief criticism. I do not find that the Grand Fleet is in sufficiently close relations with the Army, and particularly with the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Defence and forces. I find also that, as in the Army, for one anxiety inspired by the enemy, there are nine inspired by London. It is inexpedient to pay more except that by the common consent of all naval officers and others with whom I have spoken the Grand Fleet is all right, and that it is at the seat of government that defects have to be remedied rather than at the front by land and sea.

David Beatty and Colin Keppel were two comrades of the Army in the Sudan, and very highly we valued them. It is the same David Beatty that I met on the quarter-deck of his flagship, the same robust and active figure insistent with vitality and go, the same quick glance and resolute expression, the face a little more lined and seamed with thought it may be, but still young and strong, and the cap with its unconventional peak still tilted at impossible angles. First one way then another. The little frail gunboat of Nile days has been replaced by this majestic Fleet which he now commands, but I remember how well he and Keppel fought and handled their little craft on a falling and a rising Nile, and how Beatty at the Athara helped up with his rocket battery and then went in with the first, ardent spirits at the head of the stormers. A table-mant? God forbid! The Navy may need a good tableman at Whitehall, and a barman for choice, but David Beatty is a fighting Admiral who possesses the entire confidence of the fighting Navy, and politicians who would drag him to London should be hanged.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 9th, 11.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 20 deg. N. Long. 128 deg. E., moving N.N.E., at 8 to 13 miles per hour.

October 9th, 1917.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately over the Philippines, and slightly elsewhere, except in the vicinity of Shanghai, where a slight decrease has occurred. An anti-cyclone covers N. China, E. Manchuria and N. Japan. The typhoon is probably situated about 300 miles S.E. of Formosa, moving N.N.E., but in the absence of returns from the Looches, this lacks confirmation.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.8 inches, against an average of 78.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Looches	The same as Hongkong and Looches. No. 1.
South Coast of China between Looches and Looches	The same as Hongkong and Looches. No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals code will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal	Symbol	Meaning.
1.—Red cone	—	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone	—	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted	—	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum	—	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball	—	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone	—	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross	—	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Zamor*, Green Island signal station, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Zamor*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, She Tai Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8, by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., by velocity by Dines Anemometer) and warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 3 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"SINGAN"	On 12th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Oct., 11 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th Oct., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 16th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

* "HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | WEDNESDAY 10th Oct., at Noon.
* "HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 16th Oct., at Noon.

* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

* SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAHR.
Superintendent

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
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Kobe, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA ...

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE { SAKI MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE { KAGA MARU (MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500
YOKOHAMA ... { KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Kon 21,000

YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Tozawa 21,000

KOBE ... { YOKOHAMA MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon)
Capt. Tanaka 12,500

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SIBERIA MARU ...	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU ...	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU ...	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU ...	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU ...	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.
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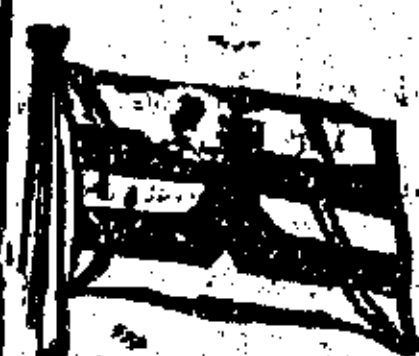
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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy, "AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th Oct., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... FRIDAY, 19th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAIJU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOO L'YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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